

Use of Iyyā in Quran

إِيَّا

Arabic attached pronouns are suffixes, not complete words in their own right. Because of this, Arabic grammar does not allow them to stand independently in a sentence; they must be attached to a "carrier" word. Normally, object pronouns immediately follow the verb, preposition, or particle governing them, and thus in the overwhelming majority of the time, this governing verb, preposition, or particle is also the "carrier" of the pronoun suffix. However, these object pronouns may be separated from the governing word for any of a number of reasons, in which case إِيَّا (iyyā) must be employed as a generic "carrier" word

1) إِيَّا (iyyā) used to delay the verb until after the object pronoun is introduced usually to emphasize the pronoun



<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="background-color: green;">S</td><td style="background-color: red;">V</td><td style="background-color: green;">O</td><td style="background-color: blue;">S</td><td style="background-color: red;">V</td><td style="background-color: green;">O</td></tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ</p> <p style="text-align: center;">You 'alone' we worship and You 'alone' we ask for help. (1:5)</p>	S	V	O	S	V	O					
S	V	O	S	V	O						
Without إِيَّا (iyyā), the pronouns would have to follow the verbs, and it would simply say نَعْبُدُكَ وَنَسْتَعِينُكَ ("We worship Thee and turn to Thee for aid").											

2) إِيَّا (iyyā) used to introduce the 2nd Object pronoun when the other object pronoun is already attached to the verb, preposition, or particle

<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="background-color: blue;">O</td><td style="background-color: green;">O</td><td style="background-color: red;">S</td><td style="background-color: red;">V</td></tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">أَعْطَيْتُهُ السَّيَّارَةَ</p> <p style="text-align: center;">I gave him the car</p>	O	O	S	V
O	O	S	V	
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="background-color: blue;">O</td><td style="background-color: green;">O</td><td style="background-color: red;">S</td><td style="background-color: red;">V</td></tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">أَعْطَيْتُهُ إِيَّاهَا</p> <p style="text-align: center;">I gave him it.</p>	O	O	S	V
O	O	S	V	
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="background-color: blue;">O</td><td style="background-color: green;">O</td><td style="background-color: red;">S</td><td style="background-color: red;">V</td></tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">وَمَا كَانَ آسْتِغْفَارُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ لِأَبِيهِ إِلَّا عَنْ مَوْعِدَةٍ وَعَدَهَا إِيَّاهَا</p>	O	O	S	V
O	O	S	V	
As for the prayer of Ibrāhīm for the forgiveness of his father, it was only due to a promise he had made(it) to him. (9:114) --- (He promised it to him)				

3) إِيَّا (iyyā) used to state the object of a verb, preposition, or particle that is omitted /Dropped / hidden or understood from context

<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="background-color: blue;">O</td><td style="background-color: green;">S</td><td style="background-color: red;">V</td></tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">نَحْنُ نَرْزُقُكُمْ وَإِيَّاهُمْ</p>	O	S	V
O	S	V	
We provide for you and for them. (6: 151)			

When the attached pronouns are used with the carrier (إِيَّا) they becomes free bound and can come before or after the verb.

Some instances where (إِيَّا) is used in Quran

1:5 , 2:40 , 2:41 , 2:172 , 4:131, 6:41, 6:151, 7:155, 9:114, 10:28, 12:40, 16:51, 16:114, 17:23, 17:31

17:67, 28:63, 29:56, 29:60, 34:24, 34:40, 41:37 & 60:1